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LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner

The Tennessee Legislature makes lynch ing a felony for which from three to twen ty years in the penitentiary is the penalty

The prophetic astronomer tells us that the earth, following other planets, will be deprived of its water supply. Possibly, not this season

In a day or two some giddy persons will be writing the papers that the President of the United States should protest against the declaration of war by Turkey.

The breaking out of the Graeco-Turkish war on the mainland makes the naval blockade of Crete appear ridiculous. The powers are left "holding the bag."

If there are 200,000 starving people in Cuba and many of them are citizens of th United States, it seems that the consul gen eral should be able to ascertain the fact.

War in Europe gives fine effect to the splendid isolation of the United States and increased dignity to the American policy of strict neutrality and noninterven-

In Kansas if the spring elections count for anything, the Populists were rebuked. In nearly every city in which the Republicans made a straight fight they were vic-

"Jefferson and Bryan disagree," says an exchange. It is true; and a few years ago e man could not be a Democrat and disagree with Jefferson. It is different nowwith alleged Democrats.

The chief difference between the Turk the Greeks is that the former have th worst religion in the world and live down to it, while the latter have a higher re

ligion, but do not live up to it. The observance of Easter Sunday did not prevent the Turks and Greeks from trying to shoot one another's heads off. However, the Turks are Mohammedans and th

Greeks are not Christians enough to hurt. The preparations being made by the National Guards of distant States to attend tile Grant memorial exercises in New York show that the name and fame of the great soldier were never more lustrous than

they are now. The late Senator Dubois and the late Representative Towne, of Minnesota, are loudly lamenting that they were not put on the commission. Those gentlemen seem to have forgotten their "walk out" at

the St. Louis convention. When a Hoosier reflects that nearly all are yet in session and considering unimportant measures he will conclude that

sixty-days limitation is wise.

If by their disgraceful feuds and selfthness Governor Bradley, Dr. Hunter and other Republicans in Kentucky fail to elec a United States senator, the administration should refuse to recognize them or their friends in the matter of patronage.

M. Leroy Beaulieu, an eminent French economist, says, in view of the unmistakable sentiment of the commercial world, that adopting a silver standard civilization." Perhaps French economist has not heard that distinguished Nebraska economist thinks

Representative Bailey, of Texas, is no He is a man of convictions and inan Democratic depression." A man who would prefer general depression to general for political reasons would be a traitor to the country

The managers of the Citizens' Company have reached obedience to the 3-cent law by parallels. On Thursday they threw men off their cars for insisting that the company uld not violate the law; Friday noon the managers ordered that three cents be accepted from those tendering that amount, and five cents when a nickel or larger coins were tendered for change. Saturday, they directed the conductors to fully obey the law. This is encouraging.

Because Mr. T. V. Powderly has been selected by the President for immigration mmissioner at New York, a paper insinuates that it was the price of his support of Mckinley. That statement is unjust to both the President and Mr. Powderly. Th latter has always been a protectionist, and s a reasonable man he believed in a sound ull-value currency. He was invited to take which Mr. Powderly has been fully qualified, for the reason that he has given attention to the subject, He believes that our immigration laws should be more restrictive.

The hair-splitting assumption of lawyers

be good lawyers' law, but it is very novel otherwise by the Supreme Court is no more. because no suit has been brought to test its

TURKEY'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

Thinking that it has satisfied the world by its delay that it would avoid war with Greece, Turkey has declared war. Now the into war, hoping that the spectators will conclude that it had proposed compromise and peace. If Turkey should depend upon its own resources, the war would be leans to keep the government affeat. It has a debt of \$600,000,000, and possibly \$800,-000,000, held mostly in France. Of itself, Turkey could raise very little money in the money markets of Europe. At best Turkey is a decaying power, having existence only because the greater powers cannot agree die. Greece is a feeble nation, having a population of only 2,187,208, while the Turks and those they dominate are 33,559,787. Japan, with only a little more than onetenth of the population of China, compelled on. If Turkey had the means, with its population, it could use as soldiers more men than the entire population of Greece if it were a compact and homogeneous people. Turkey is not. The population of European Turkey 's 4,790,000. Buigaria is a part

of Turkey, with 3,154,375 inhabitants, which

is suspected of a desire to stab the Otto-

man in the back. Two-thirds of the popu-

lation of Turkey, 23,000,000, is in Asia and

Egypt. Still, the preponderance is on the

side of Turkey, since if Turkey is bank-

rupt, Greece is so insignificant that

cannot raise money, and goes into the struggle poorly armed. The probability is that Russia is behind Turkey. If Russia is backing Turkey, its statesmen are actuated by the same motives which have actuated its rulers for a century-the possession of Constantinople or the power to use the passages which connect the Black sea with the Sea of Marmora, opening to Russia the Mediterranean. The other powers have opposed Russia in this purpose for years, and there is no reason why some of them will not do so at the present time. It is the probability that Russia is seeking this outlet, which gives great importance to the conflict where a war between Turkey and Greece would be a matter of very small consequence. For this reason European news promises to have absorbing interest for a time.

#### INVESTIGATION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The leaders of the party which is chiefly responsible for the civil-service law have never contended that the system which is has established is perfect in all its details Its purpose was to give legal force to crude orders in the departments for examinations to test the qualifications of applicants for clerkships. Years before the passage of the civil-service law a thorough merit system prevailed in the railway postal service for the reason that an inefficient could not be tolerated. The man who could not "throw" his route was either retired or put at inferior work. Orders required examinations for clerkships in the Treasury Department, but they were often suspended for an importunate congressman who had to have a place somebody's dependent or inefficient. law has been in force for years. Its general features had the approval of every President, head of department and of the leading public men of the country. It has been opposed by a class of men who ignore the importance of qualification of any sor for any public service and regard a service ple as "spoils" wrested from an enemy to be awarded to the most vehement "pull," with entire disregard of character or qualification.

Now that this civil-service law has been feature of the system which has greatly approval of all men who have any consideration for an efficient mail service. There s a difference of opinion regarding details. service involves no skill. All that is needed tion should be left to the President, members of the Cabinet and those directly responsible to them.

nates in every pension office, marshal's | may be able to produce and wish to shed. office, internal revenue office, proceeded to turn out all of the subordinates and clerks who were competent men and put in their places the usual lot of favorite partisans of Democratic congressmen. They were appointed in disregard of qualification. Toward the close of his term Mr. Clevemerit system. Many fair-minded people see this, and without thinking, charge the injustice upon the civil-service law, which they will not do when they consider the

Ex-President Cleveland is mainly respon-

legislation or the action of Congress, but I The people in both countries are poor and I the Duke of Devenshire before a trade oris not a law until some one has tested it the great mass of intelligent people, whose heavily taxed. It will not be possible for ganization. The Times says that for the by a violation which will bring it before | business success and convenience depend | either government to raise large sums by | first time in her history Great Britain has

war and to a complete change of every ply that one man in a hundred who wants a position may get it.

#### LAWYERS MAY WEEP BEFORE JURIES.

An old Latin adage says, "If you wish to weep you must first weep yourself; other words, the way for a speaker the word itself implies, is contagious, tion than a genuine display of it. Tears beget tears, but they must appear to An actor or speaker who tempts to move an audience by a display of emotion must be sure of his art. miss the mark by just a little he is apt produce a very different feeling from the one intended, perhaps laughter instead of tears or hisses instead of applause. Is a lawyer justified in weeping before

affect their verdict? Are tears a legitimate argument? Perhaps there have been cases in which lawyers have been really affected by peculiar circumstances to such an exemotion, but more frequently they feign great sums for those countries, and neither emotion for effect. Sometimes they even succeed in pumping up tears. Is that legitiprinciples one would say that it is permissiand, indeed, the sole end of a lawyer is any means not dishonorable or disgraceful in itself to accomplish that end? Now, weeping is not dishonorable or disgraceful in itself. Sometimes it is even a mark of virtue, and Shakspeare says, "Assume a virtue if you have it not." If a lawyer to distort facts and befog a jury by spetears, even false tears? If a lawyer may he not with equal propriety throw it into his eyes? If tearful eyes are unprofes-Southwestern Law Reporter contains a decision by Judge Wilkes, of the Supreme among other causes of error, it was alleged that the jury had been unduly influenced by the tears of counsel in argument. The

It is next assigned as error that counsel for plaintiff, in his closing argument, in the midst of a very eloquent and impassioned appeal to the jury, shed tears and unduly excited the sympathies of the jury in favor of the plaintiff and greatly prejudiced them against defendant. Bearing upon this assignment of error we have been cited to no authority, and after diligent search we have been able to find none ourselves. The conduct of counsel in presenting their cases to juries is a matter which must be left largely to the ethics of the profession and the discretion of the trial judge. Perhaps no two counsel observe the same rules in presenting their cases to the jury. Some deal wholly in logic-argument without embellishments of any kind. Others use rhetoric and occasional flights of fancy and imagination. Others employ only noise and gesticulation, relying upon their earnestness and vehemence instead of logic and rhetoric. Others appeal to the sympathies -it may be the passions and peculiaritiesof the jurors. Others combine all these with variations and accompaniments of No cast-iron rule can or should be laid down. Tears have always been considered legitimate arguments before a jury, and, while the question has never arisen out of any such behavior in this court, we know of no rule or jurisdiction in the court below to check them. It would appear to be one of the natural rights of counsel which no court or constitution could take away. It is certainly, if no more, a matter of the highest personal privilege. Indeed, if counsel has them at command it may be seriously questioned whether it is not his professional duty to shed them whenever proper occasion arises, and the trial judge would not feel constrained to interfere unless they were indulged in to such excess as to impede or delay the business of the court. This must be left largely to the discretion of the trial judge, who has all the counsel and parties before him and can see their demeanor as well as the demeanor of the jury. In this case the trial judge was not asked to check the tears, and it was, we think, an eminently proper occasion for their use, and

we cannot reverse for this. This is to the point and is doubtless the first decision of any court on the subject. Its effect is to establish judicially the conlower court was really affected or was only ously avoids that point, but the conclusion shed any kind or amount of tears that he

# THE COST OF WAR.

A cablegram says that Greece is spending armies, and Turkey probably three times this state of things to continue much longer. may have much to do with the duration of the war now begun and with the vigor of sive business, and neither Greece nor Turkey has a well-filled treasury or good credit. Both countries are poor and badly governed, and both have large bonded debts. The bonded debt of Greece is \$107.306.508. \$49 per capita of her population, and that of Turkey is \$821,000,000, or \$37 per capita.

densome already, before the war is fairly begun, they will feel it much more acutely maintaining and moving armies piles up along with the other thousand losses, direct and indirect. Spain is furnishing another illustration of the difficulty of prosecuting war without a full treasury, abundant reby Cuban 5 per cent, bonds issued in 1890, of the Philippine islands. The dispatch adds that "both advances are also guaranteed by the Spanish treasury." This probably means that the government was not able t borrow on its own credit, but had to put up collaterals. But all governments have a time or another learned the cost of war. Mulhall, the statistician, places the cost of the world's wars during the ninet; years preceding 1880 at 3,047 millions of pounds sterling, or \$15,235,000,000. This sum is entirely beyond human conception. From 1793 to 1815 England and France spent \$6,250,000,000. The Crimean war, 1854-56, cost England, France and Russia \$1,525,000,000. The war of 1871-72 cost France and Germany \$1,580,000,000. Our civil war cost more than any of these. An approximate estimate of the cost of that great struggle was \$3,700,-000,000, though this does not include any indirect losses nor pensions. In 1880 Secretary Sherman reported the expenditures growing out of the war as \$6,189,929,908. None of these estimates takes any account of the loss of

human life, which represents a great loss in the productive power of a country, of the waste of war in numberless ways, of the interruption of trade or of any indirect loss. When these are added to the actual outlay in money the cost of the world's wars could not be stated in figures. The sums which Greece and Turkey are said be spending-\$100,000 a day and \$300,000 day, respectively-are small compared with the daily cost of our civil war, but they are

#### GERMANY'S PERIL.

of them can stand it long.

A writer in the current number of the political situation in Germany which to We have been told for years that Germany is the strongest nation in Europe because of the sturdiness of the German character, the love of the German for home and his devotion to fatherland. In recent years, particularly since the coming of the present Emperor, Socialism has attained considerable proportions. The elements hostile to the regime of the Emperor have frequently been so strong as to control the Reichstag; sentiment of nationality, Germany has

it appear that the present situation of Germany is one of doubt. The imperialization of Germany by the present Emperor is his method of combating the growing spirit of Socialism. In the first place, Germany is beset by foes, Austria and France because they have been vanquished by Germany, and Russia because it looks to its own advantage only. Within its borders the contest is between the Social Democracy and the imperialism represented by the Em peror. His system of espionage is complete and is feared because men have lost position or been persecuted for criticising the Emperor's policy. The Emperor has made himself pope in the national church. When a committee reported a new prayer book and an overwhelming majority of the synod declared for it, the Emperor tele-"his desire" that the old should stand, in order that Protestants could show to Catholics that they could reach uniformity of dogma. The Emperor has not only taken the church under his special protection, but he has exalted the army, making the lowest officer take precedence of the highest civil official. The Emperor in all this is seeking to restore the old empire, with its absolute sovereign who governed the bodies of his subjects through the army and their souls through

The Forum writer, while deprecating the policy of the Emperor, is inclined to the opinion that it is about the only one which is left him, as it may be impossible to harmonize the discordant elements in the empire and make it strong against its foreign foes, declaring that it may be better for Germany to lose her liberties than to so weaken herself by internal dissensions and revolutions as to fall a prey to her hostile neighbors. If with the army and the church the Emperor cannot hold Socialism in check, the Socialists will be a constant source of weakness. It may be necessary for the Emperor to make concessions to this element which will make it a powerful organization in support of the empire. In such an event the present policy of a military despotism would of necessity be aban doned, giving liberty of speech and thought, their notion of making the state an economic beehive. At present the Emperor evidently relies upon the army and the church to hold the discordant elements to-

# ENGLAND'S FAILING SUPPLY OF IRON

It has not been very long since a British England's coal supply within a comparatively short period. Less than a month ago a discussion occurred in the House of Comgland's food supply failing or being cut off, sibility of her supply of iron ore giving out. These things show that the "splendid isolation" of England has its disadvantages as well as advantages. If her insular position is a protection against foreign invasion and a means of preserving the distinct nationality of the people, it also places limitations on her national resources and the supplies which are the foundation of her greatness. In a great continental country like the United States there is practically no limit to the supply of coal, iron ore or any other element of national prosperity. With England ish islands is considerably less than that of The financial condition of both countries | California and less than half that of Texas, and with their growing population and inits prosecution. War is an awfully expen- their natural resources and especially their mineral deposits may some day be ex-

The possibility of the failure of England's supply of iron ore cannot be altogether visbased on an address recently delivered by the courts to test its constitutionality may upon an efficient mail service, will never taxation, and they will never taxation, and they will never taxation which will bring it before business success and convenience depend either government to raise large sums by first time in her history Great Britain has had ever shown any ability in construct. With such a string of appellations, the string of appellations to the string of the constitution and they will never taxation, and they will never taxation.

consent to have it thrown open to the | borrow. If they begin to find the cost bur- | makes the surprising statement that her is importing iron ore to that extent the case certainly is serious. The Times evidently

so regards it, for it says: Such sources of supply are precarious, and in view of the threatened exhaustion of the ores in the north of Spain and the pro increase of the cost of ores procurable elsewhere, it is not too much to say that almost every iron making firm in Great Britain engaged in hematite production, which is nearly half our total output, is anxiously oncerned and apprehensive that a few years will see the end of the monopoly they have hitherto enjoyed in cheap iron output.

The Times thinks it probable that Spain still has large undeveloped resources in ores which can be made available for use n Great Britain, but even if that is true transportation and handling will add to their cost and put British iron and steel mills at a disadvantage.

In connection with the failing supply of ore the Times comments discouragingly on the demoralizing effects of the increasing importations of American pig iron. Sending pig iron to England seems very much like sending coals to Newcastle, but it seems the United States is doing it now to an extent that alarms British iron makers. Our exports of pig iron during the eight months of the present fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1896, amounted to \$1,073,072, against \$304,494 during the first eight months of the last fiscal year. Most of this pig iron went to Great Britain. Such an increase as that may well arrest the attention of British iron makers. The dispatch says that the Duke of Devonshire referred to the astonishing cutting in prices by American competition and expressed a hope that the Americans might be satisfied to confine most of their fighting to their own country. On this the Times says: "The American iron trade does not show any such intention. On the contrary, they are planning greater rivalry all along the line." shouldn't they? British iron makers have never hesitated to push American manufacturers to the wall and capture American reason why American manufacturers should not turn the tables on the English if they can. There is no reason why Americans should shed any tears over the prospective failure of England's suply of iron ore or why they should not use every effort to increase the exports of American pig iron to England. When England begins to squeal

is the very time to push things. The duration and importance of the Graeco-Turkish war will depend mainly whether other European powers become involved. If the war is confined to Greece and Turkey it will probably be of short duration and the consequences will not be important. If it should lead to a general European war, of which there is a possibility, it might be of considerable duration and end in changing the map of Europe. Apparently, everything depends on the action of Russia. She still has her eye on This writer, Dr. Thomas Davidson, makes | Constantinopie, and an outlet to the Mediterranean, and if a favorable opportunity offers for carrying out her traditional pol-Russia does not interfere other European powers are not likely to, but if she attempts to carry out her cherished policy Great Britain will come to the front and

it will become a free-for-all fight. Whatever the decision of the courts may be regarding the validity of the 3-cent-fare law, all must admit that the course pursued by the company has been injudicious, offensive and utterly lacking in tact. If they wanted to test the validity of the law, as they had a right to do, they could have brought about such test through a formal infraction of the law in a way that would have excited little comment and no opposition. Instead of that they adopted a line of action conspicuously and needlessly offensive to the people. Even if the company is technically right in its present contention it has made a great blunder.

# BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Full of Promise. Wickwire-Have you been following Timmins's career lately? He has written several short articles full of promise. Mudge-So have I, but I haven't been able to pay any of them yet.

Preaching and Practice. "The time has come," said the vaudeville specialist, as he stood in the wings, "the time has come for revolution!" Then he went on and did his turn. With the assistance of the bass drum, his actions were even louder than his words.

The Cheerful Idiot. "One time," said the traveled boarder, "I got snowed in on the Rocky mountains, and the only thing seven of us had for two days to sustain life was a half barrel of pickled pigs' feet."

"You were, indeed," said the Cheerful Idiot, "reduced to extremities." Grown Out of It.

of the family, "it has been ten years since I saw you. You have grown out of all knowledge." "No, he ain't," said George's father. "He has just grown into it. Georgie is right

"Dear me, George!" said the old friend

at the age where all knowledge is his." INDIANA NEWSPAPER OPINION.

Germany has shut out our pork and our beef and driven our insurance companies from German territory, and still has the "gall" to protest against the protection of our own products by the Dingley bill.

The object of a protective tariff is to take care of American citizens, and when representatives of other parts of the world begin to complain about it it is safe to assume that the purpose of the bill is being accomplished.-Wabash Tribune.

The senatorial scandals in Kentucky and

the other States which have had long and disgraceful deadlocks recently, are doing more to form a public sentiment which will force a change to the popular-vote plan of selecting senators than all the arguments originally advanced by the advocates of this plan could accomplish.-Elwood Call-Leader. When the learned trustees of a great

educational institution like the University proposes to pay 211/2 per cent. interest on so under the impression that it is shrewd financiering, it does look as though a little old-fashioned education 'common hoss sense" would not be out place, even among the great men who manage the affairs of great institutions. -New Castle Courier. Free-traders tell us that placing a duty

the price of a suit of clothes \$4 or \$5. Now

let some free-trader go to the trouble of

weighing his best suit, and he will at once discover his mistake. He will find that there is not to exceed five pounds of wool in his suit, and as five times eleven are fifty-five, the duty could not possibly increase the price of his suit more than that number of cents.-Parke County Journal. The truth of the whole matter is that the only way to build for the future is to first get on solid ground and lay the founthat means on this money question to recognize the existing gold standard, not as a temporary or necessary evil, but as the legitimate product of monetary evolution, as the best money standard for all the peo-

ple in the world, and as inevitable as well as beneficent,-Richmond Item. The Democratic attack on the Dingley bill might have some force if the Democrats

measures of their capabilities in this direcnonor" tariff which President Cleveland denounced, which he refused to sign, and which, getting on the statute book by the expiration of the time limit, has proved to worthless for revenue or protection. -Huntington Herald

While we hope that this international bithing so definite as to settle forever this in the attempt. International bimetallism would no doubt have some advantages over ndependent bimetallism by this Nation alone, in that it would enable us to buy and sell in foreign markets upon the same basis, but we believe any kind of bimetallism which proposes the free coinage of gold and silver at any other than the market ratio of the two metals to be impracticable, and the sooner this country comes to recognize this fact the better is will be.-Middletown

South Bend is emphatically a working town. Very few idlers are seen upon its streets, but at morning, noon and night the tin-pail brigade marching briskly beacteristic and inspiring scene. There probably no city in the country where the workingman's condition is better than here, where so many who depend upon their daily toil for a living own the homes they occupy. Even in the booming gas beit here it no city to compare with South Bend in the number of persons employed in factories, the amount of money invested buildings, ground and machinery, the amount of manufactured products during year and the average wages paid the orkingman .- South Bend Tribune.

It is not especially gratifying that the United States stands before the world the sole great champion of an exploded idea in inance. Without doubt President McKinley has done the right thing in appointing a commission to try to arrange an internaional monetary conference. In this action the President has merely demonstrated his loyalty to the platform on which he was elected and to the promises of his inaugural address. There was nothing else to do and adhere to the well-established Republican custom of keeping faith with the people. Nevertheless, we repeat that there is very ittle satisfaction in the reflection that the foremost nation of the Western hemisphere continues to pose as a friend to silver as standard money.-Terre Haute Express. It is the simplest thing in the world to

the world to open up new employment for | in 1894, and met with instantaneous and American ships. It would be the quickest enthusiastic success from jury and artists to do in their shipyards besides employing watchmen to look after their idle property. It would create a demand for millions of ons of iron ore. It would cause a demand for millions of feet of our timber. It would give employment to all of the manufacturing places between the raw product and the finished ship, besides the furnishing and provisioning of every vessel, and hundreds thousands of American workingmen would earn good wages and maintain their homes.—Shelby Republican.

County superintendents are devoting some attention to a plan of procedure to be adopted for the enforcement of the new law requiring truant officers for the city and county schools, the enactment requiring the appointment of such officers for the towns and cities each. The most popular suggestion seems to be the selection of a ensed teacher from district schools, who shall have the management and supervision of a number of schools placed under him and shall devote his entire time to the work ties-each township principal to have the schools of four townships to look after. would be able to visit the schools at quent intervals. The salary of the truant officer is \$2 per day, but it is suggested that a balance of the township principal's salary can be paid by the town hip trustees by agreement.-Wabash Plain Dealer.

### AMONG THE MAGAZINES.

Ex-President Harrison will conclude his

series of papers on life in the White House in the May Ladies' Home Journal. Rudyard Kipling turns his attention to an English boys' school in his latest story. The April Cosmopolis gives the opening chapter of this narrative, which he calls "Slaves of the Lamp." It is full of slang and boyish pranks which verge on brutality, and are, therefore, more true to life but is also imbued with the buoyant spirit of youth and promises to be a rollicking

The Chap Book in its enlarged form carity, is gradually freeing itself from some of the objectionable eccentricities that mark the "new" magazine literature as well as the "new" journalism. A very clever little sketch in the current number tells "How Mrs. Flinders Writes a Story" a description that every reader of a liter-ary periodical will readily believe fits the case of a majority of contributors.

Hon, John Russell Young, who accompanied General Grant throughout the famous journey, will recall in the May Ladies' Home Journal its conspicuous incidents, the receptions, dinners, fetes, balls, etc., given in honor of the illustrious American. It is said that Mr. Young brings to light a fact that has received but passing attention-that General Grant was instrumental in arranging the terms of a treaty of peace between China and Japan which prevented an outbreak of war between those nations. ·The Rose Polytechnic Institute is voted to the higher education of young

with the advances in scientific and techgreat Indiana school to learn what is being done in the way of practical training in all branches of engineering. Much is demanded of young men in these days in the way of qualifications for business, but surely every facility is given for securing the necessary skill and knowledge. The second number of the International Studio, which is the English "Studio," re-

published by John Lane, of the Bodley Head, New York, with a chapter of American art notes added, is equal to the first in attractiveness. It contains matter to interest the draughtsman, the illustrator and the painter of high standing as well as the 'general reader," who finds in it much to advance his art education. It is typographically beautiful, and its illustrations are varied in theme and excellent in character. Among the subjects treated of in the April number are "Hans Thoma and "Mural Decorations in Scot-"Mrs. Chance's Studies of Cats," and the "Decorative Art Movement in Paris.

Poet Lore, which is now published in Boston and issued as a quarterly, deals entirely with literary topics, though all do not relate to poetry. The point of view taken is that of the analyst or student rather than that of the mere lover of literature, and the magazine is well adapted to the use of clubs and classes. Features of the periodical are study programmes of relating to "As You Like It." The "Disloyal Wife in Literature," or the Guinevere motive, is also presented as a class study. Other topics considered are "Poetic Personifications of Poetry," "Woman and Freedom in Whitman" and "Shakspeare as a Critic." A fragment of an unfinished romance produced by Charlotte Bronte in her youth is a feature of some interest.

Lieut, Gen. John M. Schofield will contribute to the Century for May a chapter of secret history entitled "The Withdrawal of the French from Mexico." It was intended by the United States government that General Schofield should take charge of volunteer troops to drive the French out of Mexico, but afterward he was sent on a confidential mission to Paris to induce Emeror Napoleon to order a peaceful with-rawal. General Schofield will give a hitherto unpublished letter from General Grant to General Sherman, then in command of the military division of the gulf, showing to what extremes the government was willing to go to accomplish its purpose. In a supplementary article Mr. mero, the Mexican minister to the United States, will give his view of the relation between the withdrawal of the French and the fall of the second empire.

The Shah, Muzafer-ed-Din, the ruler of dominions founded by Cyrus and consolidated by the swords of Darius and Xerxes, has a taller genealogical tree than any one on earth. "For he traces his descent from Japhet, the son of Noah," says a writer in the English Illustrated Magazine for April, and his titles are sufficient to dazzle any Western monarch. Not only is he Shah of Persia, he is the King of Kings, the Shadow of God, the Center of the Universe; alted like the Planet Saturn; Well of Science: Footpath of Heaven: Sublime Soverwhose standard 's the Sun, whose arch of armies numerous as the Stars."

dering glory. As a matter of fact. Muzafered-Din Shah is one of the quietest of men, Instead of being constantly in state, despotically directing the chopping off of heads, ordering the strangulation of wives who have failen beneath his displeasure, or handing a cup of poisoned coffee to som obnoxious minister, he spends a good deal of time in the hills with a gun under his arm, or "potters" about his garden, in a pea jacket and a pair of Scotch tweed

trousers, taking photographs. Andrew Lang's chapter of notes on new books in the April Cosmopolis opens with this paragraph, in which he makes a neat point on Prof. Max Muller: "The most inogy,' by Mr. Max Muller. I am fated not to agree with this learned writer. When he told the readers of Cosmopolis in March that St. Peter had no wife, or was shy of acknowledging her in public, I remembered how 'Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a and conceived grave doubts as to Mr. Max Muller's knowledge of at least one of the sacred books of the East." Of another much-talked of book Mr. Lang says: "Mr. Barrie's 'Margaret Ogilvy' is a kind of prose 'In Memoriam,' a monumen orected to the fondest and most tender affection, an enduring portrait of a brave, loving and humorous nature. The world is full of such loves, in palaces, and pauperum tabernae, silent for the most part. It is fortunate that one man should have both the skill and the courage to speak, on a topic all but too sacred for speech, and that the intense wordless devotion of Scotland should, for once in history, find a voice. Cheap sneers have been sneered at Mr. Barrie for what he has done; we cannot envy the people who do not understand his object, nor appreciate all that his book must have cost him. "A New American Sculptor" is the title of a leading and finely illustrated article in

the Century Magazine for April. The young sculptor alluded to is George Grey Barnard, son of the Rev. Dr. Barnard, of Madison, Ind. Large and finely executed photographs of three of his more important "Boy," a group called "Brotherly Love" and a colossal group entitled "Two Natures." The modeling of all these works was undertaken and completed before the artist was twenty-six years old. In addition to these, he executed two fragments of a Norwegian stove, a portrait bust of a lady from memory, and a portrait bust of a man and a great figure of Pan. All these, with the exception of the Pan, were exhibited at the Salon of the Champs de Mars and critics. The same group of works was exhibited in the Logerot, in New York during the autumn of 1896, and was visited by a large number of people and widely discussed in art circles. The writer, who is one of the art critics of the Century, while noting that the young sculptor disregards some of "our traditions," concedes to his work "such masterly treatment of marble the chisel as few men have shown He says of the "Boy" that "it is complete and it is beautiful;" of the "Brotherly Love" that it "possesses a weird, indescribable charm;" of the bust of Norwegian lady, that "it is a marvel of the treatment of facial texture and color with the chisel;" of the "Two Natures," with "its uncouth, rugged aspect as a whole," that "it is amazingly good in technical treatment. It is pure modeling withou tricks, and it is varied, firm, vigorous and skillful all at once." In summing up the qualities of the young sculptor Strength and breadth are evidently In interpretation his perception of what is before him in nature his hand is wonder-fully skilled." The long and appreciative article of the critic concludes with the warm assertion that "Mr. Barnard's sculp-ture is full of the healthful, living force of nature, and the desire to see it include other things may be repressed for the mo-ment, for the splendid vigor and pure artistic power of his work entitle it to be received with enthusiasm." So that the young American sculptor, as Rodin predicted at the salon exhibit in 1894, has already won a high place in the world of true art group is now in the Metropolitan Art Gallery, of New York, and his "Pan" is to be cast in bronze and placed as a fountain in Central Park. He is now at work on a more ambitious group than any that he has yet wrought out, with a view to having it ready for the Paris exhibition

# GOSSIP ABOUT SHERMAN.

The Secretary's Alleged Inability to

Recognize Old Friends. Washington Special to Chicago Record. Secretary Sherman is making himself talked about a good deal by his inability to recognize his former colleagues when they call to see him. The dignity of two distinguished members of the United States Senate sustained a severe shock during the last few days, when they called upon retary Sherman and were obliged to introduce themselves to him. Mr. Babcock, who has served as Mr. Sherman's secretary for nearly twenty-five years, usually whispers the name of callers in the ear of his chief when he gets an opportunity to do so, but when Mr. Sherman has no prompter he makes a mess of it. He never does know the members of the diplomatic corps apart, and when they are introduced to him he cannot pronounce their names. It is quite painful on diplomatic day to see him struggle with the tongue-tangling titles of the embassadors and ministers from abroad. It is even whispered that the venerable senator did not recognize one of his colleagues in the Cabinet when they met at the residence of a friend the other day, but this is an old failing of his He almost broke the heart of William H. Calkins, of Laporte, Ind., who was in Congress some years ago, by mistaking him for the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate. Mr. Sherman was a candidate for the presidential nomination, and Mr. Calkins was one men in engineering, and it is worth while of his most ardent supporters. There arrived in Washington one day a delegation of prominent citizens from northern Indiana, and when evening came on and they nical education to examine the year book had nothing else to do Calkins suggested they call on Senator Sherman. M. of the party objected, because they were strangers to him, but Calkins assured them that the senator from Ohio was his most intimate friend, but they were just like brothers, and that Sherman would never forgive him if he found out that a party of such distinguished Republicans stayed over

> for the Sherman mansion in Franklin they were walking along Calkins entertained his friends with stories of his brotherly intimacy with Mr. Sherman, and their affection for one another, and the active part he was taking in Mr. Sherman's canvass. As they entred the house the senator greeted them cordially, but told them that he was just going out with his wife. Calkins said they would not stop. But the host urged them to come in and wait until Mrs. Sherman was ready. that good lady came down stairs with her bonnet on Mr. Sherman paralyzed the entire party by introducing Calkins as Colonel Canady, of North Carolina, who was then sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, and asked him to present his friends, Calkins gasped their names and then led them out. After he got into the fresh air he recovered a little and attempted to explain that Senator Sherman was a great hand for practical jokes, but the folks from Indiana realized how bady he was wounded and did not tease him.

night in Washington without calling to pay

their respects. So they yielded and started

#### The Bimetallie Commission. Philadelphia Telegraph.

It seems that these gentlemen have been appointed and are to be sent abroad as representatives of American financial ideas under inspiration of that yearning desire "do something for silver," which has haunted the minds of our politicians for the past decade. Twice already the government of these United States has been humillated and made a laughing stock before the world by the dispatch of similar delegations to Europe, having in view this same object of satisfying the demands of the silver voters at home, and now this third effort in the same direction promises contemptible that has yet been made. When these appointees come together it can be well imagined they will find it difficult not to laugh in each other's faces. Their mission abroad is of itself a gross npertinence in view of the shameful snubbing our similar advances have heretofore met with. Their estate as commissioners will be all the more despicable, as it will be impossible for them to agree upon any sane message which they are to bear to our foreign correspondents. common ground on which they can all stand together, no reasonable proposition which they can adopt, no suggestion they can formulate which they can offer to those whom they intend to address without insulting their intelligence. If the commisould be flatly repudiated and sharply rebuked by the great powers of Europe growing weary of our silly and futile importunities it would be an exceedingly ainful and humiliating experience, but one that might possibly prevent further follles of this disgraceful description in the future.

# Perhaps It's a Fleet.

An air ship seen in Michigan, Illinois, Nebraska and Oklahoma at and about the same time has attributes of a circumambient omnipresence that requires as much splendor is that of the Firmament; Mon- stretching of the imagination to accept it does stretching of fact to describe it. With such a string of appellations, the People who take the air ship seriou